NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA MORTALITY TIME TRENDS IN BRAZIL, 1980-2008

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Background and AIMS: Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas (NHL) are part of a heterogeneous group of hematologic cancer originated at the lymphoid tissue, and represent more than 3% of cancer incidence worldwide. In Brazil there are few epidemiological studies on incidence and mortality of this neoplasmin the population. This paper aims to analyze the NHL mortality time trend in South and Southeast in Brazil, between 1980 and 2008.
Methodology: Information on NHL deaths was obtained from the Brazilian Mortality Information System, from 1980 to 2008, according the ICD 9 and 10. The total population and the stratification by age and sex were obtained from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), and the age-standardized death rates was obtained employing the 2000 world population standard. The joinpoint log-linear model, using Poisson regression, was employed to identify points where trend lines change significantly in magnitude/direction to verify trends, with a Confidence Interval of 95%.
Results: The Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC) in age-adjusted death rates due to NHL showed an statistically significant increasing trend in six of seven South and Southeast Brazilian States studied, ranging from 1,2% (Minas Gerais State) to 5.0% (Rio Grande do Sul State) per year from 1980 to 2008. The exception was Rio de Janeiro State, with no trends in the period. São Paulo State was the only one with an AAPC decrease trend of 2,21% per year, considering the 2000-2008 period. Considering the trends stratified by sex, the women had an higher AAPC increase than men.
Conclusions: NHL Mortality has been increasing worldwide and results of this research suggest that the same occurs in the South and Southeastern Brazil, but more analytical studies are needed.